

Evening Edition

East Oregonian

DAILY EVENING EDITION
WEATHER FORECAST
Tonight and Wednesday fair.

PENDLETON, OREGON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1904. NO. 5223.

FACTURERS INCREASE

Commerce Com.
Listening to Pro-
ducent Rates.

PROPOSE CONSIDERABLE RAISE.

Is to Cover "Insurance
Chairman Firth, of the
admits that the
on Freight Amounts
Per Cent of the Freight
Shippers if
Will Take the Issue to

Dec. 6.—The interstate
commission today listened
to attorneys for the
in making a reduction in
to per cent increase in
to cover "insurance ex-
of the uniform
of the rail-
the correctness of the
the average
amounted to only one
the charges.
of shippers' or-
the commis-
would take the matter
in the form of a pro-
ask for enlargement of
of the commission. Firth
to produce the minutes
of ruling committee.

REBUTS DENIES.

Not Sign the Notes for
\$750,000.
Dec. 6.—Andrew Car-
Dec. 7 gave out the fol-
people want me to say that
want to be bothered any
this Chadwick woman,
sary over this persistent
and wishes it to
ones for all, he never
Chadwick, or any other
and he never signed
as reports credit him

With Was Billed.

Dec. 6.—"If anybody on
be arrested, it is Mrs.
declared President Beck-
"Evidently she
forger." Beckwith is
on nervous col-
in a worse condition
time since the bank clos-
He continued.
the signatures genuine.
they were, and so did
who could be represented
came here with her
were good for all
borrow up to their
thought she was tell-
It's too late now, too

The Charge Notes.

Dec. 6.—Receiver Lyons
Bank arrived from
this morning, accompanied
attorney. He bears the
for \$750,000 found in
bank, and it is under-
present them to Mr. Car-
for identification.

PROCEEDINGS IN COLO- rado.

Dec. 6.—Five more demo-
judges and workers in
were found guilty of
participating in elec-
and punished as follows:
John Reid, John
John Sullivan, each nine
and fine of \$500; Chas.
and W. E. Spencer, three
months in jail respectively.

Estimate.

Dec. 6.—The general
appropriations for the
year was submitted to
the treasury de-
The grand total is \$216,
estimated with \$224,
estimated for the year
\$114,548,352.22 actually ap-
for that year.

Grain.

Dec. 6.—December wheat
closed \$1.10 1/2; May
closed \$1.13 1/2; closed \$1.13 1/2.
Oats
closed 46 1/2.

For Prisoners.

Dec. 6.—The appel-
court reversed the case of
and granted him a new
under sentence of
with complicity in the
of Governor Goebel.

Ground has resigned

of New York, after
service.

RUSSIA AT THE EXPOSITION.

Czar's Minister of Commerce Cables
for Space at Lewis and Clark Cen-
tennial.

Portland, Dec. 6.—Russian partici-
pation in the Lewis and Clark cen-
tennial, at first despaired of on ac-
count of the war with Japan, is now
assured. Secretary Reed of the ex-
position, has received a cablegram
from the czar's councillor of com-
merce, Edward Grunwaldt, stating
that the invitation sent by the ex-
position has been accepted and inquiring
as to the allotment of space.

The cablegram stating that the Rus-
sian empire would make an official
exhibit came as something of a sur-
prise, because Russia made no official
participation in the World's fair
at St. Louis. Japan arranged several
months ago for space and has planned
an elaborate exhibit.

SENTENCED AT DENVER.

Four Men Convicted in Supreme Court
of Election Frauds.

Denver, Dec. 6.—Four of the five
election officials of Ward 5, charged
with contempt of court, were found
guilty and sentenced, in the supreme
court today.

Frank Kratke, license inspector,
charged with aiding in frauds, sen-
tenced to one year in jail. Ray and
Omalla, judge and clerk, sentenced to
six months, and a \$500 fine; Kafsky,
judge, to three months, and a \$250
fine.

HELD FOR MURDER.

Adolph Weber Indicted by the Grand
Jury.

Auburn, Cal., Dec. 6.—The grand
jury this afternoon brought in an in-
dictment of murder against Adolph
Weber for killing his father. At the
charge of killing his mother, on
which he was held by Justice Smith,
Weber asked time to plead and was
given until next Wednesday at 10
a. m.

Pope Has the Gout.

Rome, Dec. 6.—At a session of the
consistory this afternoon, the pope
was seized with a recurrence of his
old complaint, gout, and had to be
aided to his apartments. Dr. Lapon-
ni stated the pope's condition is
not serious and a few hours rest will
restore him to perfect health.

One Man Killed.

Appleton, Wis., Dec. 6.—A falling
scaffold at the Bridges Hotel this
morning resulted in the death of
William Dobski and probably the
fatal injury of Otto Myer. Three
other workmen were seriously injured.

Thirteen Tied in Race.

New York, Dec. 6.—Thirteen of the
17 teams in the six-day bicycle race
tied for the lead, while the remain-
ing four were one lap behind them.
At 7 o'clock the score of the leaders
was 601.5. All the riders appear to be
in good condition.

FAVOR CLOSING THE FAIR SUNDAYS

PORTLAND MINISTERS MAKE FORMAL REQUEST.

Result Expected to Be in the Nature
of a Compromise—Opponents of
Sunday Closing Call Attention to
the Fact That All Kinds of Amuse-
ments Will Be Wide Open on the
Outside Seven Days in the Week
During the Fair.

Portland, Dec. 6.—The Ministerial
Association of this city has passed a
resolution, asking that the gates of
the Lewis and Clark fair be closed on
Sunday, and inviting the fair com-
missioners to take decisive action. The
resolution is as follows: "Resolved,
That the Ministerial Association of
the city of Portland, request the com-
missioners of the Lewis and Clark fair
to close, and keep closed, the gates
of the exposition on the Lord's day."

The fair commissioners have not
taken action, but have announced
heretofore, that all working parts, the
machinery, and other exhibits that re-
quire power of workmen, would not
be in operation on Sunday, but that
all the pavilions would be open, so the
poor people, denied the privilege of
visiting the exposition during the
week might see it in part on Sunday.
In addition to this, a series of re-
ligious congresses, have been planned,
in which all Portland ministers would
take part. These religious features
would offer ample opportunity for
worship, for those so disposed and
the open gates would permit the
workmen and their families to
view the fair on Sunday, their only
holiday.

It is not thought the commissioners
will view the request favorably. The
commission argues that all the de-
sires of vice in the city will be open
on Sunday as on other days, and if the
fair is open, it will naturally attract
people who might spend the day in
gambling dens and beer gardens.

ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE TO FIFTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

Second Paragraph Prepares the People's Minds for a Period
of Heavy Expenditures

Cautions Congress Against Extravagance—Aims to Throw All the Respon-
sibility of Labor Disturbances Possible Upon the States—Urges an Em-
ployer's Liability Law and the Better Protection of the Traveling
Public—Admits That Trusts Can Only Be Regulated by Federal Laws.

Washington, Dec. 6.—Ten minutes
before noon the assistant secretary to
the president, Mr. Barenas, accompa-
nied by Assistant Secretary Foster
and Executive Clerk Young, left the
White House in carriages bearing two
handsomely printed parchment copies
of the president's message to read to
the senate and house. Copies for the
members of the two houses were car-
ried to the capitol immediately
afterwards.

The Message.

The president's message in full is
as follows:

To the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives:
The nation continues to enjoy note-
worthy prosperity. Such prosperity
is of course primarily due to the high
individual average of our citizenship,
taken together without great natural
resources; but an important factor
therein is the working of our long-
continued governmental policies. The
people have emphatically expressed
their approval of the principles under-
lying these policies, and their desire
that these principles be kept substan-
tially unchanged, although of course
applied in a progressive spirit to meet
changing conditions.

Against Extravagance.

The enlargement of scope of the
functions of the national government
required by our development as a na-
tion involves, of course, increase of
expense; and the period of prosperity
through which the country is passing
justifies expenditures for permanent
improvements far greater than would
be wise in hard times. Battleships
and forts, public buildings and im-
proved waterways are investments
which should be made when we have
the money; but abundant revenues
and a large surplus always invite ex-
travagance, and constant care should
be taken to guard against unneces-
sary increase of the ordinary expenses
of the government. The cost of doing
government business should be regu-
lated with the same security as the
cost of doing a private business.

Capital and Labor.

In the vast and complicated mechan-
ism of our modern civilized life the
dominant note is the note of indus-
trialism; and the relations of capital
and labor, and especially of organized
capital and organized labor, to each
other and to the public at large, come
second in importance only to the in-
imate questions of family life. Our
peculiar form of government, with its
sharp division of authority between
the nation and the several states, has
been on the whole far more advan-
tageous to our development than a
more strongly centralized government.
But it is undoubtedly responsible for
much of the difficulty of meeting with
adequate legislation the new problems
presented by the total change in in-
dustrial conditions on this continent
during the last half century. In actual
practice it has proved exceedingly
difficult, and in many cases impos-
sible, to get unanimity of wise action
among the various states on these sub-
jects. From the very nature of the
case this is especially true of the laws
affecting the employment of capital
in huge masses.

With regard to labor the problem
is no less important, but it is simpler.
As long as the states retain the pri-
mary control of the police power the
circumstances must be altogether ex-
treme which require interference by
the federal authorities, whether in the
way of safeguarding the rights of la-
bor or in the way of seeing that wrong
is not done by wily persons who
shield themselves behind the name of
labor.

If there is resistance to the federal
courts, interference with the mails, or
interstate commerce, or molestation of
federal property, or if the state au-
thorities in some crisis which they are
unable to face call for help, then the
federal government may interfere; but
though such interference may be
caused by a condition of things arising
out of trouble connected with some
question of labor, the interference
itself simply takes the form of restor-
ing order without regard to the ques-
tions which have caused the breach
of order—for to keep order is a pri-
mary duty and in a time of disorder
and violence all other questions sink
into abeyance until order has been re-
stored.

In the District of Columbia and in
the territories the federal law covers
the entire field of government; but
the labor question is only acute in
populous centers of commerce, manu-
factures, or mining. Nevertheless,

both in the enactment and in the en-
forcement of law the federal govern-
ment within its restricted sphere
should set an example to the state
governments, especially in a matter so
vital as this affecting labor.

I believe that under modern indus-
trial conditions it is often necessary,
and even where not necessary it is yet
often wise, that there should be or-
ganization of labor in order better to
secure the rights of the individual
wage-worker. All encouragement
should be given to any such organiza-
tion, so long as it is conducted with a
due and decent regard for the rights
of others.

There are in this country some la-
bor unions which have habitually, and
other labor unions which have often,
been among the most effective agents
in working for good citizenship and
for uplifting the condition of those
whose welfare should be closest to
our hearts.

Employers' Liabilities Low.

The wage-workers are peculiarly
entitled to the protection and the en-
couragement of the law. From the
very nature of their occupation rail-
road men, for instance, are liable to
be maintained in doing the legitimate
work of their profession, unless the
railroad companies are required by
law to make ample provision for their
safety. The administration has been
zealous in enforcing the existing law
for this purpose. That law should be
amended and strengthened. Wherever
the national government has power
there should be a stringent employ-
er's liability law, which should apply
to the government itself where the
government is an employer of labor.

In my message to the 57th congress,
at its second session, I urged the pas-
sage of an employer's liability law
for the District of Columbia. I now
renew that recommendation, and fur-
ther recommend that the congress ap-
point a commission to make a com-
prehensive study of employer's liabil-
ity with the view of extending the pro-
visions of a great and constitutional
law to all employments within the
scope of federal power.

Railroad Accidents.

The ever-increasing casualty list
upon our railroads is a matter of
grave public concern, and urgently
calls for action by the congress. In
the matter of speed and comfort of
railway travel our railroads give at
least as good service as those of any
other nation, and there is no reason
why this service should not also be
as safe as human ingenuity can make
it.

Many of our leading roads have
been foremost in the adoption of the
most approved safeguards for the pro-
tection of travelers and employees, yet
the list of clearly avoidable accidents
continues unduly large. The passage
of a law requiring the adoption of a
block-signal system has been proposed
to the congress. I earnestly concur
in that recommendation, and would
also point out to the congress the ur-
gent need of legislation in the interest
of the public safety limiting the hours
of labor for railroad employees in
train service upon railroads engaged
in interstate commerce, and providing
that only trained and experienced
persons be employed in positions of
responsibility connected with the op-
eration of trains.

Of course nothing can ever prevent
accidents caused by human weakness
or misconduct; and there should be
drastic punishment for any railroad
employee, whether officer or man, who
by issuance of wrong orders or by dis-
obedience of orders causes disaster.

The law of 1901, requiring inter-
state railroads to make monthly re-
ports of all accidents to passengers
and employees on duty, should also be
amended so as to empower the gov-
ernment to make a personal investi-
gation, through proper officers, of all
accidents involving loss of life which
seem to require investigation, with a
requirement that the results of such
investigation be made public.

Corporations.

When we come to deal with great
corporations the need for the govern-
ment to act directly is far greater than
in the case of labor, because great
corporations can become such only
by engaging in interstate commerce,
and interstate commerce is peculiarly
the field of the general government.
It is an absurdity to expect to elimi-
nate the abuses in great corporations
by state action.

It is difficult to be patient with an
argument that such matters should
be left to the state, because more than

one state pursues the policy of creat-
ing on easy terms corporations which
are never operated within that state
at all, but in other states whose laws
they ignore. The national government
alone can deal adequately with these
great corporations.

To try to deal with them in an in-
temperate, destructive, or demagogic
spirit would, in all probability, mean
that nothing whatever would be ac-
complished, and, with absolute cer-
tainty that if anything were accom-
plished it would be of a harmful na-
ture. The American people need to
continue to show the very qualities
that they have shown—that is, mod-
eration, good sense, the earnest desire
to avoid doing any damage, and yet
the quiet determination to proceed,
step by step, without halt, and with-
out hurry, in eliminating or at least
in minimizing whatever of mischief
or of evil there is to interstate com-
merce in the conduct of great corpora-
tions.

They are acting in no spirit of hos-
tility to wealth, either individual or
corporate. They are not against the
rich man any more than against the
poor man. On the contrary, they are
friendly alike toward rich man and to-
ward poor man, provided only that
each acts in a spirit of justice and
decency toward his fellows. Great
corporations are necessary, and only
men of great and singular mental
power can manage such corporations
successfully, and such men must have
great rewards. But these corporations
should be managed with due regard
to the interest of the public as a
whole. Where this can be done under
the present laws it must be done.
Where these laws come short others
should be enacted to supplement
them.

Yet we must never forget the de-
termining factor in every kind of
work, of head or hand, must be the
man's own good sense, courage, and
kindness. More important than any
legislation is the gradual growth of a
feeling of responsibility and forbear-
ance among capitalists and wage-
workers alike; a feeling of respect on
the part of each man for the rights of
others; a feeling of broad community
interest, not merely of capitalists
among themselves, and of wage-work-
ers among themselves, but of capital-
ists and wage-workers in their rela-
tions to each other.

Forest Reserves.

It is the cardinal principle of the
forest reserve policy of this adminis-
tration that the reserves are for use.
Whatever interferes with the use of
their resources is to be avoided by
every possible means. But these re-
sources must be used in such a way as
to make them permanent.
The forest policy of the govern-
ment is just now a subject of vivid
public interest throughout the West,
and to the people of the United States
in general. The forest reserves them-
selves are of extreme value to the
present as well as to the future wel-
fare of all the Western public land
states. They powerfully affect the
use and disposal of the public lands.

(Continued on page 8.)

GEORGE DITTY UNDER ARREST

CHARGED WITH HORSE
STEALING LAST MAY.

Taken in Custody by Sheriff Shutt
and Will Be Returned to Pendleton This
Afternoon and Be Immediately Ar-
raigned Before the Circuit Court
—Has Had His Liberty Under a
Bond Given After Being Brought
From South Dakota.

Although he was granted his liberty
upon a bond of \$1,000, issued out of
the local justice court, George Ditty,
alleged horse thief, has been rear-
rested upon the same charge as the
one upon which he was previously
examined and must appear at once
before the state circuit judge. Sher-
iff Shutt of Morrow county, arrested
Ditty last night at Heppner, and will
bring him to Heppner Junction this
afternoon, where Sheriff T. D. Taylor
will meet him with a bench war-
rant.

The second arrest of Ditty is on the
original information filed against him
in the state circuit court. His ap-
pearance before the court is for the
purpose of arraignment.

Ditty is accused in the information
of the larceny of a gelding, and the
crime is alleged to have taken place
last May. Ditty escaped to South Da-
kota, where he was finally located a
few weeks ago and placed under ar-
rest. Sheriff Taylor brought the
prisoner back to Pendleton, where he
was given a preliminary examination
before Justice of the Peace Thomas
Fitz Gerald, owing to the absence of
State Circuit Judge W. R. Ellis.

Largest Camp of Woodmen.

Portland Camp of Woodmen of the
World is striving to reach the 1000
mark by February 21, the close of a
membership campaign, now in pro-
gress. This will make Portland camp
the largest on the Pacific coast.

BOMBARDING HAS REACHED HARBOR

Japanese Capture Two Quick-
Firing Guns and Explode a
Russian Magazine.

ARE INCREASING 203
METER HILL DEFENSES.

Russians Said to Have Lost 2000 Men
in Effort to Retake That Fortress—
A General Assault on Port Arthur
Is Expected—Russians Defeat the
Japanese in an Engagement on the
Shakhe River, the Latter Losing
1500 Men—Russian Ships East-
bound.

London, Dec. 6.—Minister Hayashi
has received the following report:
"Tokio, Dec. 3.—Our naval guns be-
gan the bombardment of Russian
ships in the harbor of Port Arthur.
Several ships, especially the Pobeda
and Retivizn, were hit repeatedly the
afternoon of December 5. The ene-
my's powder magazine in Pehushan
was shot by a shell and exploded,
causing a fire which lasted over two
hours.

"The same day our heavy guns
worked effectively on the Russian
ships, including the Poltava, which
emitted a great quantity of smoke."
"Seige operations at the approaches
to the Antaishan forts are continuing,
being kept up by night.

"December 4 we captured two
quick-firing guns in Caponier Erling
Shan, and the following day the bom-
bardment of the ships was continued."

Japs Increasing Defenses.

Tokio, Dec. 6.—It is estimated the
Russians lost 2000 men in the unsuccess-
ful efforts to recapture 203 Meter
Hill. The Japanese are increasing
their defense of the position. The
works against forts on Sungshu moun-
tain are progressing rapidly and a
general assault will probably take
place at an early date.

Call for Re-enlistments.

Tokio, Dec. 6.—An imperial ordi-
nance was issued today calling for of-
fers from officers and men whose time
has expired to rejoin the colors. It
is expected the order will meet with
hoary response.

The number of officers killed in
the recent engagements is so far about
the average. The commanders have
been compelled in many cases to re-
place them with non-commissioned
officers.

Insane Soldiers.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 6.—During
November 104 soldiers driven mad by
privations and the horrors of war, ar-
rived at Moscow in a pitiable condi-
tion and are now inmates of national
asylums for the insane.

Russian Ships Going Eastward.

Tangier, Dec. 6.—The Russian
cruisers Olga and Ismurny sailed to-
day, going eastward, while the Rus-
sian cruiser Riton and two torpedo
boats arrived here today.

Japanese Are Defeated.

London, Dec. 6.—A Reuter's dis-
patch has a St. Petersburg report of
Russian success on the Shakhe river.
The Japanese casualties are said to
number 1500.

Sanguine Reports Received.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 6.—The czar
has received sanguine reports from
Sakharov. No engagement occurred
Sunday. This flatly contradicts unof-
ficial reports to the effect that Gen-
eral Rennenkampf gained a signal
victory over a Japanese force which
was sent to turn the Russian flank.
Sakharov adds that the condition and
spirits of the soldiers are splendid.
The earth huts afford a comfortable
shelter and clothing and food are
plentiful.

Holy Roller Patients Cured.

Corvallis, Dec. 6.—After nearly two
years of insanity, the Hurt family,
consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Frank
Hurt, Mrs. Maud Creffield-Hurt, and
Mrs. O. V. Hurt, are at home from
the asylum, apparently cured of the
Holy Roller craze and attending to
business, as before they became de-
ranged by the strange fanaticism of
Creffield.

Wouldn't Hang a Woman.

New York, Dec. 6.—In the trial of
Nan Patterson today, several tales-
men were rejected owing to their con-
scientious scruples against convicting
a woman for murder in the first de-
gree. The 26th talesman, John P.
Auger, a baker, was accepted as the
fourth juror.

Bloodless Duel.

Paris, Dec. 6.—Deputy Jares, the
socialist leader, and Paul Deroulde
fought a duel at Henday's Francis
this morning. Two shots were ex-
changed. Neither was touched.